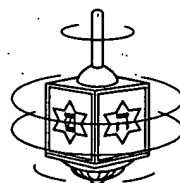


drál'(-), *adj.*, draught-i-er, draught-
a river in S central Europe, flowing
ia, through NE Slovenia, along a part of
and Croatia, into the Danube in Yugoslavia
man, **Draw** (drau).
a vid'ē an), *n.* 1. a language family of
S India, and including Telugu and
age belonging to this family. —*adj.* 3. of
its speakers. [1856; < Skt *Dravidā* (a)
w, drawn, drawing, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to cause
tion by or as if by a pulling force; pull
, in, out, or off). 2. to pull down; or
p or aside so as to uncover: *Draw the curtain*
her him. 3. to bring, take, or pull out
to draw water from a well; to draw blood
oneself or itself, as by inherent force
e crowds. 5. to sketch (someone or some-
lineate; depict: to draw a vase. 6. to com-
n lines. 7. to mark or lay out; trace: to
to frame or formulate: to draw a distinction
orm (sometimes fol. by up): *Draw up the*
in: to draw liquid through a straw. 11. to
ngth from prayer. 12. to deduce; infer: to
get, take, or receive: to draw a salary of
draw (funds) from an account. 15. to with-
the money from an account (often, fol. by
duce; bring in: *The deposits draw interest*
w a turkey. 18. to pull out to full or greater
ments of molten glass. 19. to bend by pulling
ation for shooting an arrow: to draw a bow
assigned to one by or as if by lottery: to
pick unseen or at random, as from among
umbered tickets: to draw straws to see who
to form or reduce the sectional area of a
ng through a die. 22. to wrinkle or shrink
to cause to discharge: to draw an abscess (a
el) to need (a specific depth of water) to float
) with neither side winning; tie. 26. a. to
card or cards) from the pack. b. (in bridge)
ng cards in (a suit) by leading. 27. (in billiard)
to recoil after impact by administering a back-
28. to steep (tea) in boiling water. —*v.i.* 29. to
ing, or attracting force. 30. to move or pass
usly, as under a pulling force: *The day draws*
word, pistol, etc., for action. 32. to hold a draw-
to draw for prizes. 33. to sketch or to trace
depict an image by sketching. 34. to be skilled
of sketching. 35. to shrink or contract (often fol.
a demand (usu. fol. by on or upon): to draw
37. a. to act as an irritant; cause; blister: to
or the like to gather at a specific point. 38. to
aft, as a flue. 39. to leave a contest undecided;
mers, an audience, etc. 41. to pull back the
ation for shooting an arrow. 42. draw away, to
move farther ahead: *One runner drew away*
i in, a. to cause to take part or enter, esp. in
fight; don't draw me in. b. to make a sketch
w in a human figure against the landscape
back or away. 45. draw on, a. to come nearer;
s drawing on. b. to clothe oneself in; to
utilize or make use of, esp. as a source: *The*
ossip. 46. draw out, a. to pull out; remove
uade to speak. d. to take (money) from a
u, a. to draft, esp. in legal form or as a
into position; arrange in order or formation
stop; halt: *The bus drew up at the curb*.
49. something that attracts customers; an
thing that is moved by being drawn, as the
bridge. 51. something that is chosen or drawn
or chance. 52. DRAWING (def. 5, 6). 53. a
54. Also called draw play, a football play in
ies as if to pass and then hands the ball to
ward the line of scrimmage. 55. a. DRAW
or cards taken or dealt from the pack. 56. a
ageway with a shallow bed; gully. b. the dry
fly Western U.S. a coulee; ravine. 57. the pull
ow to its full extent. —*Idiom.* 58. beat
e quickly than (an opponent). 59. draw oneself
a posture. [bef. 900; OE *dragan*; c. ON *dragla*
to carry; cf. DRAC]
ik'), *n.* 1. an undesirable or objectionable
refund of tariff or other tax, as when import
anew. [1690-1700]
) *n.* a heavy metal bar attached to the rear
a hitch for pulling machinery. [1945-50]
'trij'), *n.* a bridge of which the whole or a
ered, or drawn aside, to prevent access or
boats, barges, etc. [1300-50]
down'), *n.* 1. a lowering of water surface
ction or depletion. [1915-20]
n. a person on whom a bill of exchange is

drawn out, *n.* 1. a sliding, lidless, hori-
compartments, as in a piece of furniture, that may be drawn out
to gain access to it. 2. drawers, (used with a pl. v.) a garment
that covers the lower half of the body, esp. an undergarment.
3. a person or thing that draws. 4. a person who draws a bill of ex-
change. —*draw'er-ful*, *n.* pl. -fuls.
[1300-50] —*draw'er-ful*, *n.* pl. -fuls.
(drō'ing), *n.* 1. the act of a person or thing that draws. 2. a
representation by lines of an object or idea, as with a pencil.
(drō'ing), *n.* 1. a plan, or design, esp. one made with pen, pencil, or
the art or technique of making these. 5. something decided
drawing lots; lottery. 6. the selection, or time of selection, of the
drawing chance or chances sold by lottery or raffle. [1275-1325]
draw'ing account', *n.* 1. an account used esp. by a business part-
ing with withdrawals. 2. an account that is charged with advances
against future earnings, esp. sales commissions. [1825-35]
draw'ing board', *n.* 1. a rectangular board on which paper is
mounted for drawing or drafting. —*Idiom.* 2. on the
drawing board, in the planning or design stage. [1715-25]
draw'ing card', *n.* a person or thing that attracts attention or pa-
tion. [1885-90; Amer.]
draw'ing pin', *n.* Brit. THUMB TACK. [1855-60]
draw'ing room', *n.* 1. a formal reception room, esp. in an apart-
ment or private house. 2. (in a railroad car) a private room for two or
three passengers. 3. Brit. a formal reception, esp. at court. [1635-45;
drawing room, obs. withdrawing room]
draw'ing table', *n.* a table having a surface consisting of a drawing
board adjustable to various heights and angles. [1905-10]
draw'knife, (drō'nif'), *n.* pl. -knives. a carpenter's knife with a han-
dle at each end at right angles to the blade, used by drawing over a
surface.
draw' (drō'v), *v.i.* 1. to say or speak in a slow manner, usu. pro-
longing the vowels. —*n.* 2. an act or utterance of a person who
draws. [1590-1600; < D or LG *dralen* to linger] —*draw'er*, *n.*
draw'ing-ly, *adv.* —*draw'y*, *adj.*
draw' (drō'n), *v.i.* 1. pp. of DRAW. —*adj.* 2. tense; haggard. 3. eviscer-
ated as a fowl.
draw' but'ter, *n.* melted butter, clarified and often seasoned.
[1820-30; Amer.]
draw' out' (drō'n'out'), *adj.* LONG-DRAWN-OUT. [1885-90]
draw' work' or drawn' work', *n.* embroidery done by removing
some threads from a fabric and stitching around the open areas in
various designs. Also called drawn' thread' work (thred'wōrk').
[1885-95]
draw' play', *n.* DRAW (def. 54). [1950-55]
draw' poker', *n.* a variety of poker in which players may discard
up to three of the original five cards dealt to them and request
replacements from the dealer. [1855-60; Amer.]
draw'shove' (drō'shōv'), *n.* DRAWNIFE. [1820-30]
draw'string' or draw' string', *n.* a string or cord that closes,
tightens, or gathers something, as the opening of a bag or garment or
the panels of a curtain, when one or both of its ends are pulled.
[1825-35]
draw'tube' (drō'tōob', -tōōb'), *n.* a tube sliding within another tube,
as the tube carrying the eyepiece in a microscope. [1890-95]
draw' (drā'), *n.* 1. a low strong cart without fixed sides, for carrying
heavy loads. 2. any vehicle used to haul goods. —*v.t.* 3. to convey on
a draw; haul. —*v.i.* 1. 1325-75; ME *draye* sledge
draw'age (drā'ij), *n.* 1. conveyance by draw. 2. a charge made for it.
draw' horse', *n.* a draft horse used for pulling a draw.
draw'man (drā'mān), *n.* pl. -men. a person who drives a draw.
[1575-85] —*Usage.* See MAN.
Draw'ton' (drāt'n), *n.* Michael, 1563-1631, English poet.
drach', *n.* drachma.
dread (dred), *v.t.* 1. to fear greatly: to dread death. 2. to be very re-
luctant to do; meet, or experience. 3. Archaic. to hold in respectful
awe. —*v.i.* 4. to have fear or great reluctance. —*n.* 5. terror or appre-
hension as to something in the future; great fear. 6. a person or thing
dreaded. 7. dreads, DREADLOCKS. 8. Archaic. deep awe or reverence.
—*adj.* 9. greatly feared; frightful; terrible. 10. held in awe or reveren-
tial fear. [1125-75; OE *drēdan*; c. OHG *irūtan*]
dread'ful (dred'fəl), *adj.* 1. causing great dread, fear, or terror; terri-
bly; so dreadfully embarrassed. [1275-1325]
dread'locks' (dred'lōks'), *n.pl.* a hairstyle of many long ropelike
locks. [1955-60]
dread'nought or dread-naught (dred'nōt'), *n.* a type of battleship
with primary armament consisting entirely of heavy-caliber guns.
fixed a, nought; so called from the British battleship *Dreadnought*,
launched in 1906, the first of its type]
dream (drēm), *n.* v. dreamed or dreamt, dream-ing, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a
succession of images, thoughts, or emotions passing through the mind
during sleep. 2. a particular sequence of such images, thoughts, or
feelings: a recurring dream about a circus. 3. an involuntary vision oc-
curring to a person when awake. 4. a daydream or reverie. 5. an as-
piration; goal; aim. 6. a wild or vain fancy. 7. something of unreal or
smiling beauty, charm, or excellence. —*v.i.* 8. to have a dream. 9. to
include in daydreams or reveries. 10. to conceive of something in a
distant, remote way (usu. fol. by of): *I wouldn't dream of leaving*. —*v.t.*
11. to see or imagine in sleep or in a vision. 12. to imagine as possi-

ble; fancy; conceive. 13. to pass or spend (time) in dreaming (often
fol. by away): to dream away the afternoon. 14. dream up, to form in
the imagination; devise. —*adj.* 15. most desirable; ideal: a dream vaca-
tion. [bef. 1000; ME *dream*, OE *drēam* joy, mirth] —*dream'ful*, *adj.*
—*dream'fully*, *adv.* —*dream'ful-ness*, *n.* —*dream'ingly*, *adv.*
—*dream'like*, *adj.*
dream'er (drēm'ar), *n.* 1. a person who dreams. 2. an impractical or
unrealistic person. 3. a person who has held or highly speculative
ideas or plans; visionary. [1250-1300]
dream'land (drēm'land'), *n.* 1. a pleasant, lovely land that exists
only in dreams or the imagination; the region of reverie. 2. a state of
sleep. [1825-35]
dream'less (drēm'lis), *adj.* not marked, disturbed, or enhanced by
dreams: dreamless sleep. [1595-1605] —*dream'less-ly*, *adv.*
—*dream'less-ness*, *n.*
dreamt (drēm't), *v.* a pt. and pp. of DREAM.
dream' team', *n.* a number of persons of the highest ability associ-
ated in some joint action: a dream team that should win the Olympics;
a dream team of defense lawyers. [1990-95]
dream'time (drēm'tīm'), *n.* (among Australian Aborigines) the an-
cient time of the creation of all things by sacred ancestors. Also called
the dreaming. [1905-10]
dream' world' or dream'world', *n.* the world of imagination or
illusion rather than of objective reality. [1810-20]
dream'y (drēm'ē), *adj.*, dream'i-er, dream'i-est. 1. of the nature of
or typical of dreams; visionary. 2. vague; dim. 3. inducing dreams or
a dreamlike mood, esp. pleasantly: dreamy music. 4. given to day-
dreaming or reverie. 5. abounding in dreams. 6. wonderful; marvel-
ous: a dreamy new car. [1560-70] —*dream'y-ly*, *adv.* —*dream'y-ness*, *n.*
drear (drēr), *adj.* Chiefly Literary. dreary. [1620-30]
drear'y (drēr'ē), *adj.*, drear'i-er, drear'i-est. 1. causing sadness or
gloom; dismal. 2. dull; boring; wearisome. 3. sorrowful; sad; melan-
choly. [bef. 900; ME *dreary*, OE *drēorig* gory, cruel, sad] —*drear'y-ly*,
adv. —*drear'y-ness*, *n.* —*drear'y-some*, *adj.*
dreck or drek (drek), *n.* Slang. 1. dung. 2. junk. [1920-25; < Yid-
dish *drek*; c. G *Dreck* filth; cf. ON *drekk* excrement]
dredge' (drej), *n.*, v., dredged, dredg-ing, —*n.* 1. any of various
powerful machines for dredging up or removing earth, as by means of
a scoop or a series of buckets. 2. a barge on which such a machine is
mounted. 3. a dragnet or other contrivance for gathering material or
objects from the bottom of a river, bay, etc. —*v.t.* 4. clear out with a
dredge: to dredge a river. 5. to remove (sand, silt, etc.) from the bot-
tom of a river or other body of water. —*v.i.* 6. to use a dredge. 7.
dredge up, to discover and reveal; unearth. [1425-75]
dredge' (drej), *v.t.*, dredged, dredg-ing, to coat (food) with a pow-
dery substance, as flour. [1590-1600; v. use of dredge mixture of
grains, late ME *drage*, *drage*, appar. identical with ME *drag*(e), *dra-*
gie sweetmeat, confection < OF (see DRACÉS)] —*dredg'er*, *n.*
dreg (dreg), *n.* 1. dregs, the sediment of liquids; lees; grounds. 2. Usu.,
dregs, the least valuable part of anything: the dregs of society. 3. a
small remnant; any small quantity. [1250-1300; ME < ON *drag* yeast
(pl. *draggar* dregs)] —*dreg'gy*, *adj.* —*dreg'gy-ness*, *n.*
D region, *n.* D LAYER. [1925-30]
drei-del (drād'l), *n.*, pl. -dels, -del. 1. a four-sided top bearing He-
brew letters, used in a children's game traditionally played on Hanuk-
kah. 2. the game itself. [1925-30; < Yiddish *dreydl* = *drey(en)* to ro-
tate, turn (< MHG *drā(j)e(n)*, *drāhen*; cf. G. *drehen*) + -*dl* *n.* suffix]



dreidel

Drei-ser (drī'sar, -zar), *n.* Theodore, 1871-1945, U.S. novelist.
drench (drench), *v.t.* 1. to wet thoroughly; soak. 2. to saturate by im-
mersion in a liquid; steep. 3. to cover or fill completely; bathe: sun-
light drenching the trees. 4. to administer a draft of medicine to (an
animal), esp. by force. 5. Archaic. to cause to drink. —*n.* 6. the act of
drenching. 7. something that drenches. 8. a preparation for drenching
or steeping. 9. a draft of medicine; esp. one administered to an animal
by force. [bef. 900; ME; OE *drencean*, causative of *drincan* to
drink; OHG *trēchen*, ON *drēkja*] —*drench'er*, *n.*
Dren-the (dren'ta), *n.* a province in E Netherlands. 436,586; 1011 sq.
mi. (2620 sq. km).
Dres-den (drez'dan), *n.* the capital of Saxony in E Germany, on the
Elbe River. 518,057.
Dres-den chi'na, *n.* porcelain ware produced at Meissen, Germany.
dress (dres), *n.* 1. an outer garment for women and girls, consisting
of bodice and skirt cut or sewn as one piece. 2. clothing; apparel;
garb. 3. formal attire. 4. a particular form of appearance; guise. 5.
outer covering, as the plumage of birds. —*adj.* 6. of or for a dress or
dresses. 7. of or for a formal occasion. 8. requiring formal dress.
—*v.t.* 9. to put clothing upon; clothe. 10. a. to decorate, esp. for dis-